

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

ELIZABETH SINES ET AL.	:	Case No. 3:17-CV-72
Plaintiff	:	Judge MOON
	:	
-v-	:	
JASON KESSLER ET AL.	:	
Defendants	:	

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT *Vanguard America's* MOTION TO DISMISS

1. Federal Claims

42 U.S.C. § 1985(3) is not intended to serve as a "general federal tort law," Griffin v. Breckenridge, 403 U.S. 88, 102 (1971). It therefore "does not itself create any substantive rights but rather merely serves as a vehicle for vindicating some otherwise defined federal right, Great Am. Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass'n v. Novotny, 442 U.S. 366, 376 (1979).

In order to state a claim for a private conspiracy under the "equal protection" clause of § 1985(3), the plaintiff must allege that "the conspiracy was: (1) motivated by a class-based invidiously discriminatory animus; and (2) "aimed at interfering with rights

that are protected against private, as well as official, encroachment." Bray v. Alexandria Women's Health Clinic, 506 U.S. 263, 267-68 (1993); Tilton v. Richardson, 6 F.3d 683, 686 (10th Cir. 1993).

The Supreme Court has recognized only two rights that are protected against private action under § 1985(3): the right to be free from involuntary servitude and the right of interstate travel in the context of the Thirteenth Amendment. Bray, 506 U.S. at 278; Tilton, 6 F.3d at 686-87.

Though Plaintiffs Complaint rambles on for 96 pages and includes 347 numbered paragraphs it contains no colorable allegation defendant Vanguard America tried to, or conspired to, impair any of the Plaintiff's rights to travel or to be free of involuntary servitude. As such the § 1985 claim must fail.

Similarly, the 42 USC § 1986 claim must also fail as since Plaintiffs failed to state a § 1985 claim than it is not possible for them to pursue a claim based on knowingly failing to stop or attempt to stop a legally non-actionable § 1985 conspiracy.

Accordingly, Counts 1 and 2 of the Plaintiff's Complaint must be dismissed as against defendant Vanguard America.

2. State law claims

a. Civil claims based on criminal code not allowed in Virginia

Virginia law does not allow for a civil cause of action based on violations of criminal statutes. *Vasant & Gusler, Inc. v. Washington* 245 Va. 356, 429 S.E.2d 31 (1993). Federal Courts have recognized this prohibition. *Pace v. Medco* 2013 WL 3233469 *4 (E.D. Ky).

Actions for common law civil conspiracy and statutory business conspiracy lie only if a plaintiff sustains damages as a result of an act that is itself wrongful or tortious. Dunlap v. Cottman Transmission Systems, LLC, 754 SE 2d 313, 317 (Va. 2014); "[I]n Virginia, a common law claim of civil conspiracy generally requires proof that the underlying tort was committed." Almy v. Grisham, 273 Va. 68, 80, 639 S.E.2d 182, 188 (2007) "Civil conspiracy is merely a method of establishing joint liability for the underlying tort."

Accordingly, all of Plaintiffs allegations derived from Title 18 of the Virginia Code must be dismissed as against Vanguard America, as they are all defined as crimes under Virginia law¹ and are therefore not civilly actionable.

b. Remainder of Plaintiffs complaint fails to state a claim against moving defendants

Conclusory and speculative allegations are insufficient to state a claim under federal law. Painter's Mill Grille, LLC v. Brown, 716 F. 3d 342, 349 (4th Cir. 2013.) The standard is the same in Virginia state courts. Squire v. Virginia Housing Dev. Auth., 758 SE 2d 55, 66 (Va. 2014.)

The Plaintiffs, collectively, failed to state sufficiently specific factual allegations against Vanguard America. Plaintiffs spend some time describing vehicular incident defendant James Fields as carrying a home-made shield bearing the words Vanguard America.² Plaintiffs themselves, however, never allege that Vanguard was in any way responsible for Mr. Fields actions during the vehicular incident. Rather the complaint is peppered with conclusory generalizations such as that Vanguard America and others "all

¹ As against moving defendant, Plaintiffs criminal code claims are located at Complaint ¶ 323.

² Complaint ¶25.

agreed and coordinated with, and among each other to plan, organize, promote, and commit the unlawful acts that injured Plaintiffs and countless others in Charlottesville. They also coordinated with numerous unnamed and named co-conspirators.”³

Plaintiffs fail, throughout their complaint, to put any factual meat on these conclusory bones. Importantly, Plaintiffs never explain specifically how Vanguard personally did anything to them nor how Vanguard “conspired” with anybody other to do anything other than hold lawful political rallies. Plaintiffs do allege James Fields is a member of Vanguard but nowhere allege that Vanguard is liable for Fields behavior during the vehicular incident⁴ either directly or by way of a conspiracy. Individual Plaintiffs allegations fair no better.

1. Plaintiff Elizabeth Sines

Plaintiff Sines alleges only that she “observed”⁵, or “witnessed”⁶ various events until the Complaint deals with the vehicular incident involving defendant James Fields. Plaintiffs have been ethical enough not to try to blame all rally participants for the actions of James Fields.

Ms. Sines specifically does not allege that she was victimized in any way except by the vehicular incident. She only describes any damages as flowing from the vehicular incident.⁷ Accordingly, Sines has failed to state any claim against defendant Vanguard America.

2. Plaintiff Seth Wispelwey

³ Complaint ¶63.

⁴ Complaint ¶24

⁵ Complaint ¶147

⁶ Complaint ¶157

⁷ Complaint ¶271

Plaintiff Wispelwey makes no specific allegations whatsoever against Vanguard America. At Complaint paragraphs 192 through 194 Wispelwey describes being knocked down by “heavily armed militiamen and extremists” but nowhere does the Complaint allege that Vanguard America members answer to that description. Nor do plaintiffs specifically allege whether or how Vanguard America conspired with such heavily armed men to knock Wispelwey or anyone else to the ground. Accordingly, Wispelwey has failed to state any claim against Vanguard America.

3. Plaintiff Marissa Blair

Plaintiff Blair makes no allegations whatsoever against Vanguard America. All her claimed damages flow from the vehicular incident.⁸ Accordingly, Blair has failed to state any claim against Vanguard America.

4. Plaintiff Tyler Magill

Plaintiff Magill claims that unidentified persons threw lighter fluid on him.⁹ He then claims that unidentified persons threw torches and that defendant Robert Ray yelled a sentence.¹⁰ Magill specifically does not claim torches were thrown at him or that Ray or anybody else threatened him personally.

Magill then claims, astonishingly, that he suffered a stroke no less than four days later that he wishes to claim as damages. Aside from the extreme unlikelihood of Magill being able to successfully link his stroke to a four-day old event, Magill never explains how Vanguard America was in any way directly responsible for the actions he complains of nor how he conspired with others to perpetrate any of the things he complains of. Accordingly, Magill has failed to state any claim against Vanguard America.

⁸ Complaint ¶264

⁹ Complaint ¶156

¹⁰ Id.

5. Plaintiff April Muniz

Plaintiff Muniz claims she was intimidated and harassed in a non-specified way by non-specified persons.¹¹ Her other factual claims are exclusively about the vehicular incident. Though Plaintiff Muniz claims she was the victim of “countless” tortious acts other than the vehicular incident¹², she fails to specifically describe those acts anywhere in the complaint.

Muniz also fails to specify how Vanguard America conspired with others to, or personally, perpetrated any of the acts she complains of. Accordingly, Muniz has failed to state any claim against Vanguard America.

6. Plaintiff Hannah Pearce

Plaintiff Pearce claims that she and family members pictures were taken and posted to the internet but specifically not by members of Vanguard America.¹³ She goes on to claim that her synagogue moved some religious items for reasons she does not link to moving defendant¹⁴, and to claim she was intimidated by unidentified persons who wore uniforms, carried “semi-automatic” weapons, carried signs attacking her religion and shouted words she found intimidating and/or offensive.¹⁵ Pearce then alleges that a “foul smelling liquid” was later thrown at her and hit one of her legs.¹⁶

Plaintiff Pearce also complains that she witnessed other people fighting and so had to relocate herself, and that her son, long after the relevant events, was given a writing prompt at school that he answered with reference to “Nazis”.¹⁷

¹¹ Complaint at ¶12 and 203

¹² Complaint ¶269.

¹³ Complaint ¶14.

¹⁴ Complaint ¶128.

¹⁵ Complaint ¶187.

¹⁶ Complaint ¶202.

¹⁷ Complaint ¶203 and 272.

Pearce fails to link Vanguard America members either with uniforms and weapons, with signs and shouting outside her synagogue, with the throwing of liquid, or with writing prompts. Pearce specifically fails to allege that Vanguard America did anything at all to her or specifically how it's membership conspired to get others to do any of the things she complains of. Accordingly, Pearce has failed to state any claim against Vanguard America.

7. Plaintiff Marcus Martin

Plaintiff Martin makes no allegations whatsoever against Vanguard America. All his claimed damages flow from the vehicular incident.¹⁸ Accordingly, Martin has failed to state any claim against Vanguard America.

8. Plaintiff John Doe

Plaintiff John Doe claims he was victimized during the alleged torch throwing incident at the Rotunda.¹⁹ John Doe never identifies Vanguard America members as assaulting or otherwise mistreating him. Nor does Doe ever allege specifically how Vanguard America conspired to have anybody do any of the things Doe complains of.

Accordingly, John Doe has failed to state any claim against Vanguard America.

9. Plaintiffs Jane Doe 1, 2, and 3.

Plaintiff Jane Does make the same or similar various and sundry allegations as the above Plaintiffs and those allegations fail as they suffer from the same legally insufficient and conclusory based defects as listed above.

The Jane Does other damages all stem from the vehicular incident. Like the other Plaintiffs the Jane Does do not even allege that Vanguard America had anything to do

¹⁸ Complaint ¶264

¹⁹ Complaint ¶152-157

with the vehicular incident nor do they allege how Vanguard conspired to have James Fields do anything.

Accordingly, the Jane Does have failed to state any claim against Vanguard America.

For the reasons stated, all claims against defendant Vanguard America must be dismissed.

Respectfully Submitted,

s/ **Elmer Woodard**
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify this Notice and all accompanying documents were served via the Court's ECF system on December 7, 2017 upon:

All parties of record. One party is entitled to or has requested service by other means and said party has been served by regular US mail as follows:

Mr. Michael Enoch Peinovich
PO Box 1069
Hopewell Junction, NY 12533

s/ **Elmer Woodard**

E. Woodard (VSB 27734)